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                      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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                     EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
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   UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
                                        No. 10-CR-114-WFN
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             Plaintiff,
                                            11-CR-161-WFN
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                                        May 10, 2012
   VS.
                                        Spokane, Washington
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   WAYDE LYNN KURT,
                                        Transcript of:
                                        Sentencing Hearing - Day 2
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             Defendant.
                                        Corrected Transcript
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               BEFORE THE HONORABLE WM. FREMMING NIELSEN
                  SENIOR UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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   Proceedings reported by mechanical stenography; transcript
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## **Errata Sheet**

Case Name: USA v. Wayde Lynn Kurt

Case Number: 10-CR-114-WFN and 11-CR-161-WFN
The following correction(s) has been made:
The original transcript listed only Cause No. 10-CR-114-WFN and was only filed in that cause. Both cause numbers should have been listed, and the transcript should have been filed in both causes.
by: Debra Clark Date: July 18, 2012
Official Court Reporter

(May 10, 2012; 9:35 a.m.)

THE COURT: This is the continuation of the sentencing hearing. If I remember correctly, when we finished yesterday, the Court dealt with the objections. Mr. Kurt indicated that he had reviewed the pre-sentence report prepared by Ms. Petretee; had no further objections beyond those which were discussed.

I think now we're ready to have you, Mr. Wall, share your thoughts as to the appropriate resolution of the case. I'll ask -- oh. Excuse me. Ms. Van Marter?

MS. VAN MARTER: Your Honor, I just have a few housekeeping matters, if that would be all right to address first.

First, we wanted just to make sure for the record that government Exhibits 1, 1-A, 2, 3, and 4, which were sentencing exhibits, were formally admitted for the Court's consideration, along with Attachments A through E, that were submitted with the sentencing memorandum. And I think we neglected to confirm that on the record yesterday.

THE COURT: Well, I remember some of them we specifically said were admitted. But they should all be made part of the record for this specific sentencing hearing.

MS. VAN MARTER: Thank you, Your Honor. And then the second issue, only because we're a bit thinking forward, during Mr. Kurt's testimony, there was reference by Mr. Kurt to a recorded conversation with the confidential source that occurred

prior to the government's recordings of contact between Mr. Kurt and the CS. So as a matter of record, at this point, we would like to formally request any copies, any reports, or notes from Mr. Wall or his investigator relative to that claim by Mr. Kurt.

THE COURT: Well, there was reference to a little silver recording device. Mr. Wall, do you know anything about that?

MR. WALL: Your Honor, as you probably are aware, this was a pretty complex case. It involved a lot of investigation on our part, primarily to locate witnesses that we wanted to call at trial. Mr. Kurt and I did have some brief discussions, and my memory is not 100-percent clear on this. It's somewhat vague. But I do recall him saying that there should have been at least a partial recording of some of the conversation he had with Mr. Udseth. But we could not locate the device that he was talking about. It wasn't identified in any of the items taken in any of the searches. And when we did get materials back from the government from one of the searches that was done, it was not there. So basically, it seemed to us it was kind of a dead end. We didn't have any way of locating it or knowing what happened to it, and we were focused on other matters as well. But I do recall there was a discussion about that.

I don't have any investigator notes. I don't have any notes of my own about those discussions. And I — we still don't know what might have happened to that device. It may

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still be somewhere, but we don't know where it is.
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             THE COURT: Well, if you don't have it, you can't
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  produce it.
        Ms. Van Marter, I think that ends that issue.
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             MS. VAN MARTER: Thank you, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: So, Mr. Wall, your thoughts as to the
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   appropriate resolution of the case. We'll then hear from the
   government. And then, Mr. Kurt, you indicated you had a letter
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   you wanted to read, or you can proceed however you choose.
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             MR. WALL: Well, Your Honor, the Court's already
   ruled, I understand, on the objections.
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             THE COURT: Yes. We did that yesterday afternoon.
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             MR. WALL: Right. And so just for the record, we --
   we disagree with the Court's ruling with regard to the two-level
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   enhancement for obstruction of justice. I think the Court cited
   two bases for that, and we disagree with those bases.
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        And then the four-level enhancement for possession of a
   firearm in connection with another offense -- we don't believe
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   that there's any evidence that Mr. Kurt committed any other
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   offense or was in the process of committing any other offense in
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   connection with the possession of the firearms.
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        Mr. Kurt will give a statement, Your Honor, that goes to
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   what we believe is appropriate acceptance of responsibility.
   And I think you also ruled that you would not give that 2-level
   reduction. And I believe the Court indicated that that was
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because the Court's belief was that because the case went to trial, that was not available to Mr. Kurt. I believe we have cited case law to the contrary, Your Honor, that even specifically says if you put on an entrapment defense, which is what his defense was, that a defendant can still be eligible for that. And I believe this is one of those cases that qualifies, and I'll explain why.

Mr. Kurt never denied -- and he will articulate this for the Court again -- he never denied that he committed the offense that he, in fact, knowingly possessed firearms. His defense was simply that his reasons for doing so were to protect other persons or that he believed he was helping to protect other persons and that he was asked to do so by the confidential informant, who was an agent of the government. It's his belief, and it was our position at trial, that that's -- that can, if the jury accepts it, qualify as an entrapment defense. But he has not, in essence, denied the government's case that he, in fact, possessed the firearms. The -- I believe the law is clear that you can go to trial, you can put on a defense but still accept responsibility; and I believe that Mr. Kurt has done that.

To the extent that his testimony differed from what the government presented, Your Honor, it was primarily with regard to his motivation for doing what he -- what he admittedly did. And I don't believe -- even if the Court didn't accept that

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testimony, I believe that the jury should have been allowed to make that decision. And regardless of whether they accepted it, I still think that Mr. Kurt has demonstrated acceptance of responsibility. He has not claimed that someone forced him to do this, that he was placed under some extreme duress, that he was threatened in any way. He admitted that he made the decision to do it. He just claims that it would not have happened but for the actions of the government and that he did not have a predisposition to do it, which I think is clearly established by his history. He had been a restricted felon for 20-some years, and he's been arrested many times. He's had numerous contacts with law enforcement officers. So in all that time, he was never found in possession of firearms, only on this one occasion, which I think is a pretty strong indication of a lack of a predisposition to engage in this conduct. So we still believe that he should have been given a 2-level reduction. Other than that, Your Honor, I know that the Court did not find Mr. Kurt's explanation credible. I would just indicate that I've sat here and heard all the testimony both at the trial and both at this sentencing hearing. And I would suggest that Mr. Kurt's explanation of what happened is really the only explanation that makes any real sense here, and let me tell you why.

The government has tried to portray Mr. Kurt as this terrorist, who has been scheming for 20 years to take violent

action against the United States government in support of some beliefs in white supremacy; and that's based upon the statement that he makes on that tape -- on the video. And I think that anyone looking at that video objectively can see that Mr. Kurt is kind of almost in the position of a deer caught in the headlights. He's got a camera in his face. He's in a room of people who are all saying what they have been doing in terms of attacking minorities or taking violent action against someone. And he says: I've been spending every waking day of my life for the last 20 years doing -- what -- nothing -- but somehow advancing the cause that you all here are espousing. It's the most vague hyperbole that you can imagine.

If he'd actually been doing something, he would have said what he had been doing, like everyone else did. He would have said I have developed plans to do this, or I have actually done these things. He doesn't say anything like that because he doesn't have anything he can say. But he knows he has to say something in the context of where he is. As he indicated, you don't need to be afraid of these people as long as you're playing their game. But if you don't, you could be subject to what happened to Mr. Johnson because he didn't play their game. He insisted on wearing red laces when they felt it was not appropriate for him to do so. So I think that tape itself shows that in that situation, he was simply doing what he thought was necessary to do at the time.

But the other thing is that there is no evidence at all, other than Mr. Kurt's own statement on that tape and the things he said to Mr. Udseth, that he ever did anything. He has been a counterfeiter, and he has paid for those offenses. And he has committed other offenses that he has paid for. But there is not one scrap of evidence that he has ever done anything in the nature of planning, conspiring, or actually engaging in any kind of terrorist activities whatsoever. There is zero evidence of that.

If the government's theory in this case were true, there would be something. Mr. Kurt has been subject to constant surveillance for many years. Every place that he -- when he was arrested on this charge, his place of work was searched, his residence was searched, a place where he had stored his personal items was searched. Nothing was found that would indicate he had ever been involved in any kind of terrorism. So it just defies logic to say that's what he's been doing, but there's zero evidence of it.

This is kind of one of the arguments that I sometimes hear that makes me both cringe and laugh at the same time. When the prosecution doesn't have evidence of something, then they argue to the court or the jury that, well, the lack of evidence just proves what a clever criminal we have and that you should believe he did — the defendant did these things, but they're so good at it that they don't leave any evidence. I mean, you

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know, that's an argument that should just not even be allowed in court, if you ask me. But they sometimes make that argument, and it's not a logical argument. It makes no sense.

So I think it's clear here that Mr. Kurt is not a white supremacist. He has never been involved in actively promoting white supremacy. If you viewed the video of that -- the blot -the blot that was shown, yes, there are people at that meeting saying things about white power and expressing things that to most people would be shocking. Mr. Kurt, when he speaks, speaks only about the religion -- about the Asatru religion. tells you something. If he was at any point a believer in these ideals and a proponent of those ideals and actively engaged in promoting those things, he would have spoken up then, wouldn't he? In what other context would he have spoken up and expressed those ideas? That would have been the perfect place for him to do it, but he didn't. And so it makes no sense to believe that, really, that's what he's about or that's what he's ever been about. So I think that theory of the case just doesn't fly. The evidence doesn't support it.

So then why else would he did have done what he did with regard to Mr. Udseth? If he was really somebody who's been involved in white supremacy and skinhead groups for 20 years, he would have known much more about these groups and how to get in contact with them than Mr. Udseth could ever have known. As far as Mr. Kurt knows or as far as we know, Mr. Udseth was just sort

of a -- one of the taggers-along with the people who were really the leaders of the Valhalla Bound Skinheads and the Vanguard Kindred. That was Mr. Keegan and Dan Wilson. Mr. Udseth was not a leader. He was a follower. The idea that someone with a long history of being involved in white supremacy and terrorist activities would follow Mr. Udseth doesn't make any sense. It's nonsense.

Now, Mr. Kurt's explanation for what he did may seem implausible to you or to me or to someone who has not lived his life or doesn't have his feelings about the government that he has, doesn't have his perspective on life. But I think when you listen to his testimony, it makes perfectly good sense, from his point of view. You or I or someone else might have thought, well, you call the police. You get the police involved in this. But that's not Mr. Kurt's way. So his alternative was to try to do what he thought he could to protect Mr. Johnson and Ms. Howell. And yeah. It may seem silly or stupid to other people. But from him, in his perspective, it makes sense. Otherwise there's no logical explanation for why he would have done what he did. So again, whether you find it credible or not, I think that's at least an arguable point. I mean, it's not black and white.

And I don't believe there's any evidence that Mr. Kurt ever perjured himself. The government has tried to bring up what I would call kind of hyper-technical points of, oh, you said this;

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but you said it slightly differently during the trial. Mr. Kurt responded in most of those cases, well, yeah, I wasn't really specifically asked that question, which was an appropriate response; or in the context of when the question was asked, I believe my answer was truthful. And they haven't really shown that he said anything that they can prove is not true. They just don't buy his story, and I understand that you don't buy it either. But there's a difference between listening to someone's testimony and not accepting it in whole or in part and saying the person perjured themselves or obstructed justice. I don't believe the fact that a person gets on the stand in their own defense but are not successful in presenting that defense means that they obstructed justice or that they perjured themselves. Otherwise everyone who goes to trial and testifies in their own defense would automatically being committing perjury, and it would mean it would be very difficult for people to get on the stand and take -- and defend themselves. So -and that seems to be what the government is suggesting, and I think that's an inappropriate way to view Mr. Kurt's testimony. So everything considered, Your Honor, we believe that a sentence in -- an appropriate sentence would have been a sentence within the standard range, without the enhancements that the Court has imposed, and with a credit for acceptance of responsibility. And I honestly right now don't have at my fingertips what that would be, but it would be -- it would be at

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a level of -- offense level of 18 and whatever his -- the Court
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   determines his criminal history category would be.
             THE COURT: Well, the criminal history category is
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   calculated by Ms. Petretee as Roman number V.
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             MR. WALL: Yes.
                              I understand.
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             THE COURT: And I'm not aware that -- well, you did
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  take issue with it in one objection because you challenged
   3 points that were added to the criminal history as a result of
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   the conviction that he received for stealing government
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   property.
             MR. WALL: Right.
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             THE COURT: And I overruled that objection.
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             MR. WALL: I understand.
             THE COURT: So I think it stands at a criminal history
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   of V. Now, if you say the proper base offense level calculation
   is 18, that comes up with a range of 51 to 63 months. In your
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   memo, if I recall, you suggested somewhere of 21 to 27 months.
             MR. WALL: And that was because at that point, we were
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   uncertain about the 6-level increase for the large capacity
   magazine, which -- which took this from a 14 to a 20. And I
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   realize that at this point, to sentence him to somewhere between
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   51 and 60 months would be a departure from what the Court is
   going to calculate as the guideline range. But I would ask the
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   Court to take this -- several things into consideration.
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        Of all the evidence that the government has amassed about
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Mr. Kurt over the years, they have essentially been able to turn this man's life inside out. They have investigated him to the nth degree, and maybe justifiably so. We certainly don't take the position that there was anything wrong with the FBI or the Secret Service investigating Mr. Kurt. He didn't like it. He doesn't like having the government investigate him. But we don't take the position that that's improper in any way. But considering the extent to which he has been investigated and the government has been able to delve very deeply into his life, there's really no evidence whatsoever that Mr. Kurt has ever done anything to intentionally harm anyone. There just isn't.

MR. WALL: In the context of violence. There's no -there's no evidence whatsoever that he ever committed a theft
against any person. All of his conduct has been in relation -has basically been a fight between him and the United States
government.

THE COURT: Well, in the context of violence.

And I realize there can be different views of counterfeiting and how that impacts individuals. It certainly doesn't necessarily impact any specific individual. It can, or it may not. But Mr. Kurt's belief was that he was not hurting individuals by doing that. He may have believed he was damaging the government. But he has never stolen from anyone.

Admittedly, the government admits he's a very talented producer of false identifications.

THE COURT: He admitted that.

institution.

MR. WALL: Yeah. And Mr. Kurt has admitted that.

What do 99 percent of the people who are able to do that
use those for? For financial gain at the expense of other
people. Mr. Kurt never did that -- ever. As he testified, he
uses those things because he likes his privacy. And he believes
that he can protect his privacy by using assumed names for
things like getting post office boxes and doing other
activities. But there's not one shred of evidence that he ever
used those identifications to commit a crime against any person,
to steal from any person, or even from a bank or any

So in considering the § 3553 factors, Your Honor, what we have here is a man who, at least since the time when he was accused of a murder that he claims he had nothing to do with, has been in a running battle with the government. I think obviously, though, at his age, he is not the same person he was 20 years ago. There is zero evidence that since he was convicted of forgery back in 1996/97 that he has engaged in any kind of -- I'm sorry -- counterfeiting -- that he has done any counterfeiting or has any intent to do any counterfeiting. No counterfeit has been found on him. No instruments that could be used to counterfeit were ever found. So that's history. That's long-ago history. He is no longer and has not been engaged in that kind of conduct for a long time.

He has pled guilty to the offense of unlawful production of an identification device, and he's accepted responsibility for that; and the government has agreed to make a particular recommendation on that, which we ask the Court to follow. But in terms of his danger to the community, I would suggest there is very little, if any. The people that know Mr. Kurt know him to be an honest, hard-working, trustworthy, nonviolent person. These are the people that have known him in daily life for years.

Ms. Paurus was not able to be here to speak directly to the Court, but her letter talks about her dealings with Mr. Kurt — how he never expressed the slightest indication toward violence or racism; that he was always very respectful of people. He was involved in a group called the Intenders, which is basically a kind of positive thinking, positive approach to life type of group. This is not the kind of thing that a terrorist does or someone who wants to hurt other people does. So I think his danger to the community is very low, if there's any danger at all.

I'm sure the government is going to argue that he is likely to commit further offenses because he does not believe that certain things should be classified as crimes, and he testified to that on the stand. I would assume that that raises some concerns for the Court. But again, I think what the Court needs to do is look at how he's actually lived his life when he was —

since he was last released from prison. And what he did was to work -- you know -- save his money; stay to himself, for the most part; tried to get involved in a group that he thought would be a religious group, and that ended up with him being here today; but really, just tried to live his life the best he could and tried to stay out of the spotlight of the government to the extent that he could.

I believe Mr. Kurt has matured a lot over the years. He is now -- I don't want to call him an old man because I think I'm older than he is. But he is -- he is a mature person at this point. I think from his testimony -- and I think he will tell the Court that he has come to understand that despite his differences with the government and his disagreement with the government of the United States about certain matters that continuing to simply ignore what the law is will not serve him in any way. It will not protect his privacy. It will only land him back in prison; and he's too old for that, and he knows it. So I think the likelihood of re-offense is extremely low as well. So based on those factors, Your Honor, we would ask that you sentence him to something under 60 months for this offense.

One other thing I do want to address briefly, Your Honor, is that I'm somewhat troubled by the way the government has approached this case. It seems to me that it almost borders on asking the Court to punish someone for their beliefs. Even though I think it's clear Mr. Kurt does not believe in the

things that the government claims he believes in, even if he were to espouse some beliefs that this Court disagrees with, I think that's an inappropriate consideration for sentencing purposes.

THE COURT: Well -- and I agree with that. And I have stated to others that you can be a white separatist or supremacist and believe that. That's fine. That's not a violation of the law. And I will say I don't agree with those positions. But that's not a part of the punishment unless they're acted upon in some way, and I understand that.

MR. WALL: And again, I think the evidence is clear he doesn't necessarily believe — he doesn't believe in white supremacy, Your Honor. But even if he did, there's no evidence he has ever acted on those beliefs in the way the government has tried to suggest.

And just lastly, Your Honor, I want to just bring this up briefly. I know the Court has ruled on this. But with regard to the conviction for the theft of government property, I don't expect that the Court is going to change its mind on that; and I understand that. But I want to raise it just because I think this is a -- this is an issue that, to me, as an attorney, is important. It's not just Mr. Kurt's belief that what he did was not a crime. That's my belief as well. And he and I have discussed this at some length. And yes. I'm a defense attorney, and so I have a perspective. I understand that. But

I have run this same scenario by a number of people — non-lawyers, and specifically non-lawyers. And when I run that scenario by a non-lawyer, every single one of them says there's no way that can be theft. There's no way I stole something that someone put on my car, without my permission, even if I refuse to give it back. And if that's the way average people view this type of situation, then if the law says differently, there's a problem because the law is supposed to reflect society and what people believe is right and wrong.

Now, they might agree, well, maybe I should give it back. Maybe I don't really have a right to keep it in the sense that it belongs to me. But it isn't a theft. There's a difference between maybe being civilly liable to return something and actually committing a crime, because crimes are much different. Much different. The consequences are so much different. So I would just ask the Court to consider that, if not — whether it affects this case or not, to consider that for the future because I think it's an extremely important issue that — what I don't like to see is people being convicted of something that's a crime that they had no reason to believe or should have had no reason to believe it was a crime when they did it. And I think that's exactly the case here, and, in fact, that it's not a crime. But — and that's all I wanted to say about that, Your Honor.

We would ask that you depart downward based on the reasons

that we presented. And Mr. Kurt, I think, will be making a statement. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Wall.

Now, what I'd like to do is have the government share its thoughts as to the appropriate resolution so that when Mr. Kurt speaks, he will have had the opportunity to have heard everything that's been said. Is it going to be you, Mr. Hicks, or Ms. Van Marter?

MR. HICKS: Your Honor, the first thing I want to do is I want to thank the FBI, Agent Cleary, and the people at the Joint Terrorism Task Force for investigating this case and doing the responsible thing in protecting the people of this country against people like Mr. Wayde Kurt. I want to thank them, Your Honor, because they acted when they had no other choice but to act. They investigated when they had no other choice but to investigate.

And the thing that is so surprising to me is that Mr. Kurt, who espouses that he has this great interest in privacy, Your Honor, always commits crimes and always does things so that law enforcement will be looking at him. When he's on supervised release, he violates supervised release. When he's — no matter what he's doing, he's committing crimes, Your Honor.

Now, I want to go back. I want to just answer one thing really quickly because I -- Your Honor, I want to talk about that conviction, and I'm going to be brief. There are

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alternative means of committing the crime. And you gave an instruction -- and I was the trial lawyer on that -- on alternative means of committing the crime. Not only did you give an instruction on that, but you also gave an abandonment instruction and that if the jury believed that Mr. Kurt truly believed the property was abandoned that they could take it into account in his intent. So you gave an abandonment instruction in that. Now, you can -- you can steal, purloin, or convert to your own use. Your Honor, what type of a person, when the Secret Service comes out to you and says you have our property, we know you do, give it back to us, please, and we will not charge you with a crime if you give it back -- the crime -- he was not charged with doing -- until after -- the date was after he took it because they asked for it back. He sped away at a high speed, put the public in danger; and that's what that case was about, Your Honor. And then he lied to his attorney because -you didn't allow a defense of legal advice by an attorney because he never told his attorney that Secret Service came out and asked for it back. And that jury was of ordinary people, and they were given the option.

Mr. Wall and Mr. Kurt, this is not the world according to you. This is a world based upon laws.

Now, Your Honor, first of all, I want to address another issue that was raised. This -- there's no way that this can be

an offense level of 18. And the reason for that is is that, first, the base offense level is 20; and then 2 points are added because there were more than three firearms. So that's 22. You subtract 2 from 22. It does not become 18. It remains 20. All right? And so what happens, Your Honor, is that the guideline calculation — Counsel is in error.

Your Honor, I want to start off because -- the government's position -- because we had these documents; and they had been provided in discovery to the defense, Your Honor, when they fabricated this defense. And I just want to read a few things because it's what we've -- these things we provided to Your Honor, but I think it's important to read them into the record so that when we discuss some of these matters --

First of all, Mr. Kurt yesterday said that he no longer associated with -- words to the effect that he left the Vanguard Kindred after the assault on Anthony Johnson. But, very interestingly, the confidential human source, who was involved in this organization, indicated having a conversation with Mr. Kurt on 5-17-09 -- this confidential human source. And it's 143 and 144 of the materials that we've provided you, Your Honor -- those pages. "On 5-17-09 Wayde Kurt told [the] captioned CHS that he retained a large sum of . . . US currency that he had made prior to going to prison the last time. He told the CHS that if the CHS wanted proof, he could talk to Dave Udseth and Carma Blalock. Kurt stated that he had

previously shown Dave and Carma \$10,000 in counterfeit US currency. This \$10,000 is a portion of the total sum he retained.

"Kurt stated . . . he needs two additional guys for a 'job' that he is planning."

"Kurt stated that he has full access to all areas of his employer's business. He stated that he has codes and keys for everything."

Now, very interestingly, during the tape-recorded conversations, Mr. Kurt had claimed that he was firing his .357 into a bulldozer and -- inside of there and that he had access to that, and he could go in there and do whatever he wanted in there, and that even his employer -- and he referred to him, by the way, as his ex-employer -- I'll refer to him as my ex-employer -- called him up sometimes at 1:00 -- called him up and said: What are you doing in there at 1:00 in the morning? Those are Mr. Kurt's words.

Then, Your Honor, this malarkey, this total fabricated thing about Anthony Johnson — what did Mr. Kurt say about that on 7-12 of '09, not knowing that he was speaking to a confidential informant? Excuse me. I think I got my days mixed up. No. We go back to 5-17-09. First, if you look at that, the confidential informant reports that "Kurt had a discussion with Shep Kuester about a recipe for 'napalm.'" All right? And "Kurt stated that Vantuyl wanted to firebomb the residence of an

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unnamed rival skinhead." And "Vantuyl asked Kurt about how to build a device to carry out this fire bombing. Kurt did not know of any positive steps by Vantuyl to follow through on this bombing."

Now, Your Honor, then Mr. Kurt discussed with this confidential human source -- and this is not our CI. This is not Mr. Udseth. This is a confidential human source for not the Seattle division of the FBI, where this agent (indicating) works for; but this is the Salt Lake division of the FBI who had the confidential human source in there. And when you look at what he said and you look at some other things, that confidential human source was reliable. And what he says is -- Kurt first gives an explanation of what happened at this. "Kurt stated that a few days before Vantuyl was arrested for a probation violation, Kurt and other VK members were at the residence of Vantuyl." And they talk about it. And then they talk about there was this fight, and it's the Anton fight. And who Kurt said was involved in the Anton fight here -- and we discussed that a little bit yesterday -- was -- he said that it was Church, Bargiel, and Keegan VanTuyl. He doesn't say Udseth was involved in it. And I think you should consider that, Your Honor, because this is proof that he did perjure himself on the stand. This is proof. You can give this the weight that you want to, Your Honor; but you then can look at other things in the case, not take smidgens and tidbits, like defense counsel

wants you to, and make this a wonderful person who is being persecuted by the police.

But in any event, "Wayde Kurt then interviewed and convinced them not to stab Anton. He stated that if they killed him, they would all be witnesses and would surely get caught. Church then cut the red laces off of Anton's boots. Anton's leg was cut in the process."

Now, why is that important, Your Honor? Because this entire defense is based upon the fact that he wanted to help Anthony Johnson, protect him from these people. At that point in time, there's clear evidence — and the reason I'm presenting this to the Court — because this issue of should — did he fabricate this story? Did he lie on the stand? It's clear. It's clear. And you heard yesterday. Every single time he's confronted with evidence against him, he says: I lied to somebody. I lied to them. I lied to them for this purpose. I lied to them for that purpose. And if you don't think a person like that didn't lie on the stand — the fake crying on the stand, and all of that. And he doesn't mention that Anton, shaved bald, red laces, skinhead, or skinhead associate — he never mentions that. Wants to mislead people about that.

But in any event, so what happens is is he says he's giving him assistance, in effect, to save his life, which you can never figure out how come if he was so badly injured, why didn't Mr. Kurt go out and get in the car with him? Why doesn't he

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assist him if he's so badly injured? Because he wasn't worried about Anton. He's worried about -- he's on supervised release. He already knows the FBI is investigating them. He's at a location involved in probably illegal activity because they're there why, Your Honor? What's the evidence in the case? testimony in the case is they were there because this woman was having trouble getting rid of two people who were living there, and they were all going to go over there and make a bunch of noise and create some issues there so potentially those people would move out. You bring a bunch of animals like them over there, and maybe they'll move out. Mr. Kurt testified -- he didn't use the term "animal," but he testified as to why they were there. It had nothing to do with religion. Nothing to do with it at all. And to phony up a story that you were only associating with the VK for religious purposes when you're talking about counterfeit money with them, you're talking about napalm -- and there's other things there, Your Honor; and I can't go over them all, and I don't think the Court wants to hear me go over them all. All right? And when you see that -- saw that video yesterday -- oh, that video. And you know, Your Honor, sometimes I appreciate so much that you cut me off when I'm not asking a question because I'm a little upset over something. But even that video, where he's asked by Wilson, Your Honor, he's asked by Wilson, who says -- Wilson says to him: Yeah.

You know. That -- that nigger got away, in effect, is what he says. And then he says: But we -- but we got a new brother, in effect. We got Wayde. And we asked Wayde -- we asked Wayde where the niggers and Jews were, and Wayde pointed it out. And what did you see in that video? Wayde there with his bottle of beer, shaking his head, smiling.

You know, Your Honor, I'm telling this Court we exercised tremendous restraint in this case because we did not want to prosecute Mr. Kurt for his beliefs. But when you put your beliefs in issue and you hide behind them so that you can commit crimes, of course we're going to question whether or not this is about your beliefs or if this is about you hiding behind your religion. And Mr. Kurt himself, in his testimony, said there are people who hide behind the Asatru religion. And Keegan VanTuyl and Mr. Udseth discussed that, and we presented that in the materials. They discussed the fact that they were going to set up an official church so that they could associate with each other and so that they would look official while they were doing other things. And, you know, that's what it's all about, Your Honor.

Mr. Kurt -- you know, it's -- there was one other thing, Your Honor, that I came across, which was interesting, because in one of the letters, Mr. Kurt says: You know, I just joined this group -- you know -- this religious group. And then what he says is it's just a bunch of good old white boys. Here it

is. Page 79. And, Your Honor, it's got Wayde Kurt's initials right on it. "I joined the Odinist/Asatru Kindred that meets here in the chapel. It's just a bunch of good old white boys" -- "good old white boys getting together to talk about the legends of old."

How do you -- Your Honor, he's not being persecuted by the government for any religious belief whatsoever. He's not being prosecuted for any of his beliefs. And -- you know -- we didn't put in there -- we didn't put in there the fact -- what he said about President Obama being a nigger and stuff like that, Your Honor. We kept that out so that we wouldn't prejudice him on a felon in possession of firearms case. Now, we did put in passages where he discussed wanting to kill the President of the United States; and we put in there passages where he discussed -- you know -- an explosion or some event that would be larger than in Oklahoma City and that people would die and that it would be a suicide mission. We put that in there, Your Honor.

Now, Your Honor, sometimes I very respectfully disagree with this Court. And I want to tell this Court that I accept your ruling on the 12 points. But I think there's clear and convincing evidence that he was going to do something, and it is in regard to an act of terrorism. And I'm going to leave it there. And I know that it's more -- and, Your Honor, I'm not being -- I would just say, Your Honor, that I want to protect my

record on that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Sure. No. And you should. And you have a right to disagree with me. But I -- I feel strongly that it would be inappropriate to add the 12 points, particularly in view of the fact that I added the 4 in the prior paragraph. You know, it might even be argued it could be double counting or a duplication. And I didn't say that yesterday, but you just -- what you said reminded me.

MR. HICKS: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And I -- I understand your position.

MR. HICKS: Your Honor, because — one of the most difficult things in these cases, which is maybe the thing that maybe Counsel is objecting to, is — one of the most difficult things in these cases is that the FBI has a policy of preventing these things from happening; and it has to be that way. You can't let things happen and then investigate them. You couldn't allow for a large explosion and then investigate it. You couldn't do that stuff. You just can't do it. And so they did what they did, Your Honor; and that's not about his beliefs or anything like that. That's intervening. That's doing what you have to.

Remember, Your Honor, Agent Cleary yesterday said he started -- you know. This concept of constant surveillance of Wayde Kurt -- he's not under constant surveillance, Your Honor. He wasn't under constant surveillance while he was on supervised

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release. He wasn't under constant surveillance. He wasn't under surveillance until he was suspected of crimes.

You know, there was a letter I read in relationship to -to the case; and one of the things that it said was that -- and it was after he had taken the tracking device and we found some letters. One of the guys says: You know, you're smarter than the average bear. Don't worry. The Feds won't get you on this one, basically is what it said. And -- you know -- I immediately thought about Yogi Bear -- you know -- and Boo-Boo. And -- because I want to tell you this. Mr. Kurt -- he brags about this. And this is important, Your Honor, when we look at what kind of a sentence should he get? He brags about certain things -- how good of a counterfeiter he is. But, you know, I let him brag about that. But every time the police come across some counterfeit, they immediately say: Oh. Counterfeit currency. Oh. He doesn't hurt anybody by passing this counterfeit currency. It's discovered all the time, right away. What he's much better at are the false identification cards.

But in any event, Your Honor, what happens is Mr. Kurt doesn't understand how he creates his own destiny. Mr. Kurt, for example, would not have been on supervised release had he just given back the tracking device to the United States Secret Service when he was asked. Non-criminal people would do that. Mr. Kurt is a perpetual, perpetual criminal. And I don't care how minor he might consider it, he's a perpetual criminal.

Your Honor — and I want to go back to this because — it's Page 147, just for the Court. And I'm not going to go over everything here. It said: On 7-12, "Wayde Kurt met with the captioned CHS." And again, it's the one out of — and notice that 5 — the one was a 5-19 date, where he's meeting with the confidential human source, who is in that group. He's planted in that group. And he doesn't associate with them any more. He told you that yesterday. You know. I was going to quit that group, and I didn't have anything to do with it afterwards. And just — "Kurt told the CHS that 'we already have been rolling' in reference to his currency counterfeiting operation. He stated that he has made a run of counterfeit currency and put it into circulation. This occurred in the recent past, probably within the last month."

"Also, the US Secret Service contacted Kurt to return some property seized during his . . . counterfeiting case."

The date of this -- I'm familiar with this date because from the earlier case, Your Honor, due to my illness, I was not able to follow through and prosecute him on that 2004 stuff.

And so what happened is during this time period, I said to Secret Service: I'm not -- we -- I can't go forward with this any more. We're past the statute of limitations. We have a statute of limitations issue. Give him his property back. And wow. Kurt's talking about it to this confidential human source. How reliable is this confidential human source?

And he talks again -- if you look at it, he talked to him about "he recently hiked into Canada illegally to meet with his Canadian partners in his counterfeiting operation." Gee. You know, Your Honor -- and maybe I'm -- I have certain principles and things that I think that the Court should consider.

First of all, all of the people that Mr. Kurt had talking on his behalf didn't really know Wayde Lynn Kurt. He went to certain meetings or he worked for them for a little bit of time and stuff like that. You can't talk about being a racist in front of Mr. Pounder, who hires people of color. You can't go to another group and tell people how you truly feel. You're not going to discuss with them openly plans — you know — calling the President of the United States a nigger. You're not going to talk about blowing up a building openly in front of them. You know? And you just aren't going to do that.

But, you know, the reason we provided you with all the information we did is because intertwined in all these investigations are certain themes. There's a theme of violence. There's he's going to do something to the government. He told you yesterday he doesn't like the government since that there. And, you know, Your Honor, he was acquitted of that. The purpose of our — of that conversation has nothing to do — I'm not asking the Court to punish him for anything to do with something he's acquitted of. He's acquitted of that. But what is of importance, Your Honor, is that there were two firearms

that he had that were automatic back then. And that's when his life of crime begins, and it's rather serious. And there's consequences as a result of his life of crime.

And it wasn't as Mr. Kurt told you that it was about the bullets matched. They forensically matched the gun. And, Your Honor, maybe Mr. Kurt was wrong on that; but I think the government just had to tell you that based upon something that he had done, he had manufactured a firearm that could fire fully automatic. There were certain consequences. And why is it in a Secret Service report? Because that's a general report that goes to the agents so that if the agents come upon Mr. Kurt, they know that he's previously had automatic weapons. And that's how they operate. So none of this is intended for Mr. Kurt to be punished for anything that he's acquitted of, Your Honor. Not at all.

Now, there really has to be a disagreement in this case on what constitutes action, Your Honor. And what defense counsel basically says is: All he did was talk. All he did was talk. You know, he didn't just talk, Your Honor. He just did not talk. He took action, Your Honor. And, you know, he lied about — to you because it's not supported by the tape recordings, Your Honor, that were admitted into evidence. He lied to the Court. He should not get acceptance of responsibility. He lied about when he got the firearms. He lied about who purchased — you know — about Mr. Udseth had him

purchase the loader. He's now trying to say that he never even made any ammunition with the loader, which is false. All of these things — he lied about this armorer stuff. It's nowhere, anywhere, on the tape. And as I said yesterday, if you're willing to talk about killing the President of the United States because he's a nigger, but the most important thing as to what you're doing with the confidential informant is you're going to be an armorer for him and that's why, you know, you wanted to get these guns, why don't you ever talk about that? Why is it my gun?

Why is it, Your Honor, that the FBI -- when the CI first becomes an informant, what they do is they send him out. And when they send him out, they don't put tape recordings on. They don't record the conversations at first. And the CI comes right back and tells them the information, and he tells them this information about Kemp, all right, and -- and his association with Kemp. And so lo and behold, we find out that there was that association. Now, how does Udseth know all of that stuff if he's not told about it? And he reports it back. Okay?

The next thing is is Udseth tells them at that second meeting that he's told him he's got a firearm. And that's not a tape-recorded meeting. But he comes back and he tells them. He tells people: Mr. Kurt's got a firearm. He told me he's got a firearm. All right? Tape record. Wire him up because that's a crime. We want to see what's going on. And lo and behold,

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Mr. Kurt has a firearm, just like he said. He told him -described it and everything. But what he wants you to believe
is that, oh, we talked about that before. We talked about that
before. It doesn't make sense.

Your Honor, again, I've gone over here; and it's so difficult, Your Honor, in this case to narrow down everything and to discuss all the lies of this defendant. But just think in these general terms, Your Honor. And the reason I'm talking about this is because when there's this obstruction -- you know, I've been doing this for 31 years; and this is the first time I heard a judge say to a defendant you lied when you testified, or I don't believe your testimony. And judges I know sometimes don't believe some of the things that defendants say. This is the first time. I've been in your courtroom before where you've disagreed with arguments, and you don't say: That's something false. You know. You lied about it. What you say is: Well, the evidence contradicts your position. I've been before you many times, Your Honor. I've been before many other -- all the other judges here, and that's how they handle it. So I'm suspecting that this Court feels strongly in that regard. And so -- and I don't think it's about anything that Mr. Kurt did, other than he falsified a defense.

We turned over all of these reports. And it's so interesting how everything is explained away. And it's so interesting how even if when you have -- you know, did he give

that jury the impression, Your Honor — just thinking back, your recollection of this because you're the judge that's going to sentence. Did he give that jury the impression that these Vanguard Kindred meetings — that they were going to be separate, and the Vanguard Kindred was only religious? That's the impression he tried to get across to this jury. Did he ever talk about that meeting with the chinks, the niggers, and the beaners? He went to that meeting. Boy. He just didn't recall what we had recorded — what was recorded that was in our possession, Your Honor.

And that's another thing. Your Honor, what is he saying when he does not believe that people are listening to him? And I'm going to discuss this and say this, that when Mr. Kurt first goes to the Vanguard Kindred and he sticks with them for a while, you know, he could have left at any time. From that first meeting, before they go to that blot, that ceremony, he sticks — you know. He's in there, and they're saying all of these things. They're holding the statute of Hitler. There's all these Nazi flags everywhere. And now he's telling us that — wow, now that you see that, I've got to make this up. I couldn't leave because I was afraid of these people who I never knew before. And I hadn't known that they committed violent acts before, but I'm afraid of them. And then what happens is he goes to this meeting, and they put up Nazi flags and do all of this stuff. And does he leave? If it was truly about

religion, as he tried to get this jury to believe, is it reasonable that he would stay there and then continue to go to their meetings and then continue to associate with members of the Valhalla Bound Skinheads?

And this is what happened, Your Honor. The Vanguard

Kindred was bringing too much heat to it. That's what happened.

So what he found was the dumbest one, who had previously brought
a firearm to the meeting. And when I say this about Mr. Udseth,
his reading level is like the fourth grade, Your Honor. That's
his reading level. And so no. Mr. Udseth was not in charge.

And if you listen to the tapes, it's not Udseth who is in
charge. He's creating conversation. And Mr. Udseth -- and I
remember in closing argument Counsel saying, well, why does

Mr. Kurt need Mr. Udseth? And it's in the tape. Udseth's legal
to have guns; Mr. Kurt's not. That's what he said in the tape
when nobody was listening. And so if the police pull you over,
they're your guns. They're not mine. All right? Because I'm
illegal.

And then the other thing, Udseth had property where they could go out and they could shoot. And he's concerned. Does Keegan VanTuyl and these other people know where this is at? Because by that point in time, Your Honor, he recognized the peril of hanging out with this group. And he thought that Udseth was safe. Udseth is an avowed white supremacist. He told you that. He's been his whole life. He testified to that.

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From a young age. And, you know, if you're not going to tell that to Mr. Pounder, you're not going to tell that to other 3 people, but you're going to him. So, Your Honor, I just -- and I'm going to talk real quickly here, and then I'm going to go back to some issues 6 because I know the Court has a time period. Remember, we talked about that, that he's not going to stand by and let this happen. He's been many years in federal prison. He's a desperate old man. And remember, the agent talked about that. Without reading that all back to the Court, it's --THE COURT: I remember it. MR. HICKS: -- 207 and through that. And, you know, the FBI has to act. And, you know, there's this thing here that there's no sense of reality with Mr. Kurt. There's no sense of reality. So he's not smarter than Yogi Bear. And, you know, his avowed enemy -- and I -- and I marked a bunch of things from the transcript, Your Honor; and I'm not going to read them to you. He's -- all of these things that he said, all of these things that he did, and all of these things that he tried to justify -- and we've got the letter. You know, 22 he specifically said he never tried to get in touch with Keegan VanTuyl before, until we confronted him with the letter. 23 And then what he did is said: Oh. Well, that -- you know.

Really, I wanted my attorney to contact him, or something stupid

like that. And I'm sorry when I say that, Your Honor; but it's really stupid.

And he had never used the identification for anything other than getting library cards and -- what else? You know? Post office boxes. Was that a lie, Your Honor? And that was his story until we brought up: Oh. You got this card in this dead person's name, and then you used it to buy what? A stock for his gun. And in that -- in the evidence, he talks to Udseth about that he's going to buy a stock for his gun.

Okay. Now, why do we present all of this stuff, Your Honor? And I'll summarize it this way. I'll summarize it like this. First of all, the government's position is is that this defendant should serve 11 years in custody, no matter what the guidelines are. First of all, there's a ten-year maximum penalty on the crime. And how many felonies do you got to get and how many times have you got to get violated on supervised release and how many times do you steal -- you know -- this -- nobody donates their identification to Goodwill. They accidentally leave it in their belongings because -- oh.

Mr. Kurt -- I'm going to donate this to Goodwill; and so here, Goodwill. Sell this for me. That's baloney. That's the criminal mind. It's a criminal mind that he has.

And I asked him would he ever change; and he said no, he'll never change. And he is a danger to the public, and he is a danger of doing this again. And he is bad. And because he's a

perpetual criminal — and when I say he's a perpetual criminal, Your Honor, he's been in prison he told you 18 years. 18 years in a federal penitentiary, and he doesn't learn, because last time when we were in court and charging him with that crime, he was on supervised release then. In fact, he had, just prior to that, asked the court to let him off of supervised release. And this time, he's on supervised release again.

And, Your Honor, he's got a taser. And I have a real problem with U.S. Probation — and it's — and it's not — it's a very respectful problem. But I'm going to ask you to do something, Your Honor. He had a 1,000,700—volt taser, according to him. Now, I don't believe that that's true because a 1,000,700—volt taser is going to kill somebody really fast. And I don't know that they can — that that's true. But he had a taser. And contrary to what has been said, there is evidence he went and intimidated a woman with that taser because she had turned in one of these guys on a domestic violence, that he was hanging out with. And so I'm asking the Court no taser. I'm asking the Court he can't possess other people's identification.

And this baloney that he didn't have things that could print counterfeit currency — he had items that could print counterfeit currency in 2004. The agent testified to that yesterday. That's just baloney. He was using it for other purposes, maybe — those little cards. But he did have those items.

But anyway, Judge, the bottom line is the government's position is that he should only get one additional year.

11 years is an appropriate sentence. And it's not about his beliefs. It's about his conduct. And this 11 years should be imposed, Your Honor, whether or not the guidelines are there because we've got the § 3553 issue. And you can look at the nature and character of this person. And, you know, you can look at him; and you can look at what he's done, when he's done it. And has anything the court has done by putting him in prison for 18 years stopped him? In fact, even when he's in prison, he violates the rules because he sends mail out under other names, just like he did here. So you can't even stop him when he's in jail.

Protect the public. Give him the 11 years. Nothing is

Protect the public. Give him the 11 years. Nothing is going to stop him. Nothing will stop him from committing crime, petty or otherwise, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Kurt, any thoughts you have you want to share with the Court?

THE DEFENDANT: I'd just like to address the Court here and assure the Court that everything that I've testified to on the stand is absolutely the truth, to the best of my ability, as I so swore.

I'm a little bit concerned that anybody would take the word of confidential informants just at absolute face value for everything they've said. You'd have to be extremely naive, in

my opinion.

That said, I admit that I was aware that my status in the United States as a person previously convicted of a felony prior to my possessing the Saiga rifle and the Rossi pistol. I stipulated before the trial that these two firearms should be allowed as evidence for the United States' case in chief even though these were not part of the charges at trial, the firearms having previously been dismissed with prejudice by this Court.

Consistent with this stipulation, I testified that I obtained these two firearms and went willingly with the confidential informant, David Udseth, to practice, target practice, with both his and my firearms. The voice recordings of David Udseth show that I was initially reluctant to possess any firearm, and my reluctance was testified to by several of the defense witnesses. But in the end, the decision to possess these firearms was my own.

That is all.

MR. HICKS: Your Honor, could I make one correction?

Mr. Kurt's mistaken. There was a second superseding

indictment, which included all five firearms. That's why all

five were presented to the jury.

THE COURT: I understand. He's got all five.

The first thing we have to do is consult the advisory guidelines. And in this sentencing procedure, we all alluded to them. These guidelines are advisory. The Court is not bound to

follow them. But as many of the courts have said, they're a starting point.

In this case, the base offense level is 20. There are 2 points added because of the number of firearms, three to seven. There are 4 more points added because there's more than enough reason to believe that he possessed them in anticipation of another felony offense. I sustained the objection of the defense regarding the 12 points. They're not going to be added. There are 2 more points added on the obstruction of justice for the reasons that the Court has previously stated. That results in a total offense level on count group #1 of 28.

Group #2 involves the guilty plea to the -- and the conviction -- for the unlawful production of identification card. That's CR-11-00161. The base offense level on that is 6. 2 points are added because the Court, as I indicated earlier, determined that that ID card was the result of theft from another person. The adjusted offense level is 8.

Now, there has been a good deal of discussion regarding acceptance of responsibility; and the Court determined that it was not appropriate.

We go through the multiple count adjustment process, as was done by Ms. Petretee on Page 20 of the pre-sentence report. We end up with the adjustment -- we still end up with a 28 total adjusted offense level. Criminal history is V. The advisory guideline range is 130 months to 162 months.

Now, I want to say that if the Court had allowed 2 points off for acceptance of responsibility, the adjusted offense level would have been 26, with a Roman — history of V. The advisory guideline range would have been 110 to 137. Now, that's as to count group #1, the firearm charge.

On count group #2, adjusted offense level is 8, criminal history of V. The guideline range is 15 to 21 months. Now, had the Court determined that acceptance of responsibility was appropriate for that, the adjusted offense level would have been 6, criminal history of Roman numeral V; advisory guideline range of 9 to 15 months. And for reasons that you'll understand later, whether or not the criminal — the acceptance of 2 points was awarded is not going to make a difference.

Now, in addition to the consultation of the advisory guidelines, the Court must take into account statutory factors. Those factors are found at 18 USC 3553(a). And the Court has spent a good deal of time considering those factors in this case.

Suffice it to say that the Court feels that Mr. Kurt presents a serious risk to the public. He has a long-time history of criminal conduct, including counterfeiting of U.S. currency, federal reserve notes. He acknowledged he's very good at it, and he is. He utilized very sophisticated procedures and equipment. He testified at the first trial -- or -- the trial in the firearm case that he was proud of his skill. And this is

a serious crime. It defaces and degrades United States currency.

He has a history of manufacturing false ID — and we saw quite a bit of that evidence yesterday — both state and federal. Yesterday we saw in one of the exhibits an envelope that contained 24 fake Washington driver's licenses. And I will say that you are good at it. Those were good—looking driver's licenses, Mr. Kurt. They looked very real. They all contained your picture. Each of them contained a different name, not yours; different numbers; different addresses. And you had 24 of them.

We also saw evidence that you had fake Social Security, fake birth certificates, and even fake dental records, and fake employment ID cards, all of which -- many of them could be all put together. And it looked like you were attempting to create a new identity for yourself for some reason with a birth certificate, Social Security, driver's license, dental records, all in a name other than yours. That's long-term conduct on your part. I don't think there's any legal justification for that kind of conduct.

I mentioned that you had sophisticated equipment. You had to have had sophisticated equipment to come up with the quality of the product that you did. You had some sort of a device that you could emboss a state or a federal certificate to make it look real and official. As I indicated, I can't see any legal

justification for that kind of conduct. To the Court, it reflects a bad motive. And you have used those fake IDs improperly to rent a storage locker in some fake name, to get a post office box in a fake name. You used the storage locker to store the type of equipment that I talked about. You used those to falsely register a vehicle in a fake name. You used identifications of a deceased person. You used ID of a living person, and that person gave you no authority and was not aware that you had the ID. And that's part of the current case.

You are a prohibited person, and you acknowledge that; and you're prohibited from using firearms because of your criminal record. In the past, you've had in your possession a machine gun and other serious weapons. You talked about subsonic rounds. You purchased and apparently used reloading equipment. You talked about rounds that were capable of piercing body armor. You talked about manufacturing a suppressor or a silencer of some type for a gun. Whether it would work or not, you had that in mind.

You had in your possession a stolen government or a military computer. And then as part of this case, you discussed plans. Now, you could say that you were just talking; but that talk was really serious and of great concern. You talked about committing terrorist type crime. You indicated on the video that you'd been in the planning for a couple of decades, saving money. You indicated that the result would be somehow analogous

to Oklahoma City and serious enough that it would shock the country and, if you were caught, would subject you to the death penalty. You made statements that would indicate that you were contemplating threats to the President of the United States.

In the past, you avoided a warrant. You've been a federal fugitive. You've had past supervised release violations.

You've been active in groups -- we saw the video of it -- white supremacist type groups. It's fair to conclude that you harbor antisocial views.

In the past, you've made efforts to elude police, high-speed chases. You've stolen business records from your employer. You took and used person's IDs found at the Goodwill. You knew that wasn't right. You indicated that part of your plan was to utilize an airplane. And you've attempted to and, in fact, obstructed justice.

Mr. Kurt, you have a lifetime pattern of antisocial criminal conduct. And what is troubling, in addition to your track record, is that, as far as I can see, you show absolutely no remorse. You apparently believe that the conduct, at least as it applies to you, is not criminal. The criminal laws and laws and rules of society apparently don't apply to you, which causes the Court to conclude that you are a risk to the public because your criminal activity is serious. The fact you've spent a substantial amount of time in penitentiaries hasn't deterred that kind of activity. You obviously have no respect

for the law. If you're not incarcerated, you're going to commit crimes again. You're going to continue that kind of activity. You're going to be a repeater. And if a sentence is not significant, you're going to be out at large and, more likely than not, committing more crimes. You have no respect for the law.

I don't know what that final resolution was that you had in mind that you talked about, but I think the FBI and the other agents were living up to their responsibilities to the public to put a stop to it before something did happen. Nobody knew exactly what it was going to be. You did. Nobody else did. But you can't take the risk until that something happened and they clean up the mess and moan collateral damage that may follow. Now, those are the § 3553(a) factors that the Court has taken into account.

The sentence on the firearm case is subject to a mandatory maximum of 120 months. That's 10-00114. And that will be the sentence on that charge.

Now, we have the other crime; and the sentence is separate as to each of them. The Court has to take into account the advisory guidelines and particularly § 5G1.2(d). And that is on — in the guideline book, the current book, at Page 449 — 5G1.2(d). "If the sentence imposed on the count carrying the highest statutory maximum is less than the total punishment, then the sentence imposed on one or more of the other counts

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shall run consecutive . . . to the extent necessary to produce a combined sentence equal to the total punishment." So the sentence on what I call the ID case is going to be consecutive to the firearm case. And another source is the Federal Sentencing Guidelines Handbook, that says, under 5G1.2(d), "when the guideline range exceeds the statutory maximum and there are two counts, the district court must impose consecutive sentences to the extent necessary to reach the selected sentence within the guideline range." Now, this says the Court "must." That's not right because now we know that the quidelines are advisory, not mandatory, but should be taken into account. They indicate a sentencing policy that makes some sense. So the sentence on the ID card is going to be 36 months. Now, that's a departure upward because, as the Court indicated a while ago, the range for that is 15 to 21 months, without granting the acceptance, or 9 to 15 months if the acceptance were granted.

That results in a total sentence of 156 months; and that is within the guideline range calculated by using the 28 adjusted offense level, criminal history of V, which, as I indicated earlier, results in a range of 130 to 162 months. The result would be the same if I granted the acceptance of responsibility, which I'm not doing, but I'm just indicating that the sentence of 136 is also within the range if the Court had allowed the 2-point acceptance, which would have resulted in a 26 and a V, and a range of 110 to 137 months.

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THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Excuse me. Is that on both
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   Count 2 and Count 6, or are they different?
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                         I'm getting there.
             THE COURT:
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             THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Okay.
5
             THE COURT: Now, that is -- that 36 months is both on
   Count 2 and Count 6. Those two together run concurrently.
   the 36 months on 11-00161 is consecutive to the 120 months on
7
  10-00114.
9
        Supervised release will be three years on 10-00114 --
   that's the firearm charge, three years on Count 2 of the ID
10
11
   charge, and one year on Count 6 of the ID charge, all supervised
12
   release to run concurrent -- not consecutive but concurrent.
        This conviction is the sixth federal -- or -- there are six
13
   prior federal convictions. You haven't learned. I'm imposing a
15
   fine of $1,500. You qualify for the Federal Inmate Financial
  Responsibility Act.
16
17
        There are standard conditions of supervised release. Oh.
  And there's a $300 special assessment that has to be paid.
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   That's $100 for each of the three counts.
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             THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Excuse me. On the fine, is
   that $500 each count? Or --
21
                         It's just total. Okay. Then it's $500
22
             THE COURT:
   for each of the three counts. $300 total -- $100 for each of
23
   the three counts for a special assessment.
24
        Standard conditions of supervised release.
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There are special conditions. You'll undergo a mental health evaluation and participate in any counseling or programs that your supervising probation officer feels would be of help to you.

Financial information of any type requested by your supervising probation officer must be turned over to that officer during the period of supervised release.

You should not obtain any form of personal identification of any type, including your own, without first clearing it with your probation officer. And you shall never use any ID with a name other than your own true, complete, legal name.

Submit to a search of your person, vehicle, or residence if your probation officer determines that there's suspicious conduct.

You may not rent a storage unit without first getting clearance of your probation officer.

And you shall not have in your possession what I'll refer to as the type of equipment that can be used to counterfeit or create currency, identification cards; equipment such as printing presses, copy machines; high quality paper, chemicals, laminates, powdered pigments, computer hardware and software, computer disks that are designed for that purpose, paper cutters, records, images — in other words, the type of equipment that normally would be used or could be used to counterfeit federal reserve notes or fake identifications.

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        You must cooperate in DNA collection.
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        Now, I have rejected in fact the provisions of the plea
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   agreement. So you've not waived your right to appeal.
        I think that covers everything. Have I overlooked
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   something?
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             MR. HICKS: Yeah. There's a couple of things, Your
7
   Honor.
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        First, the government requested that he not be allowed to
   possess a taser. The reason -- the government's position is
9
   it's a deadly weapon, a dangerous weapon. In fact, there's
10
   lawsuits against police officers now in this country on the use
11
   of tasers; and there's a big controversy about how dangerous
13
   they are. And --
14
             THE COURT: Well, is a taser an illegal device to own?
             MR. HICKS: It's not an illegal device, nor is a qun,
15
   Your Honor. But they're used to stun people, and they can kill
16
17
   people; and Mr. Kurt has never shown the judgment --
             THE COURT: I agree. There's no social justification
18
19
   for him owning a taser. That would be part of the special
   conditions.
20
21
             MR. HICKS: Your Honor, we're also moving to dismiss
   Counts 1, 3, 4, and 5 of the indictment, Your Honor.
22
             THE COURT: Motion granted.
23
             MR. HICKS: And then I thought -- I hope I didn't
24
   interrupt the Court when you were going to advise the defendant
25
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52
  of his rights under appeal.
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2
             THE COURT: Well, he has a right to appeal. Appeal
3
  time starts today and runs for 14 days. You should discuss that
  with Mr. Wall.
5
        Anything further?
6
             MR. WALL: No, Your Honor.
7
             MR. HICKS: Your Honor, just one. Ms. Van Marter
  brought up one thing that I did forget -- that he have no
   contact with witnesses, either directly or indirectly, Your
9
10
  Honor.
             THE COURT: The only witness that would be -- the
11
  person that I'd be concerned about would be that
13 Mr. David Udseth --
14
             MR. HICKS: Yes, Your Honor.
15
             THE COURT: -- the confidential informant.
        You should not be in contact with him. That would -- I
16
17
   agree.
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             MR. HICKS: Thank you, Your Honor.
19
             THE COURT: We'll be in recess.
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        (The proceedings recessed at 11:11 a.m.)
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53 CERTIFICATE 1 2 3 I, DEBRA KINNEY CLARK, do hereby certify: That I am an Official Court Reporter for the United 4 5 States District Court at the Eastern District of Washington; That the foregoing proceedings were taken on the date 6 and at the time and place as shown on the first page hereto; and 7 8 That the foregoing proceedings are a full, true and accurate transcription of the requested proceedings, duly 9 transcribed by me or under my direction. 10 I do further certify that I am not a relative of, 11 employee of, or counsel for any of said parties, or otherwise 12 interested in the event of said proceedings. 13 DATED this 16th day of July, 2012. 14 15 16 17 18 /s/Debra Kinney Clark 19 Official Court Reporter United States District Court Eastern District of Washington 20 21 22 23 24 25